10	Numer represents and describes quantity	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and form generalizations.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships.	Analyzing data and chance helps us to compare and interpret	
9	Numbers can be represented in many forms and reflect different relationships.	Numeracy helps us to see patterns, communicate ideas, and solve problems.	Patterns allow us to see relationships and develop generalizations.	Geometry and measurement empower us to make meaning of the world.	We can apply mathematics to inquiry questions and use it to communicate information and data.	Data enable us to draw conclusions and make predictions in an unstable world.
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5	Number represents and describes quantity: Parts of wholes can be represented by equivalent fractions.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Flexibility in working with numbers extends to operations with larger (mul digit) numbers.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: Number patterns can be expressed using variables in tables.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Close shapes have area and perimeter.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence.	
4	Number represents and describes quantity: Parts of wholes can be represented by fractions and decimals.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Patterns and relations within multiplication and division develop multiplicative thinking.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: The regula change in patterns can be represented using tools an tables.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Polygons are closed shapes with similar attributes.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Probability experiments develop an understanding of chance.	
3	Number represents and describes quantity: Parts of wholes can be represented by fractions.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Flexible decomposing and composing are used when adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: The regula change in increasing and decreasing patterns can be identified.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Standard units are used to measure attributes of objects shapes.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined.	
2	Number represents and describes quantity: Numbers to 100 can be decomposed into 10's and 1's.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Fluency in addition and subtraction with numbers to 100 requires understanding of place value and mental math strategies.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: The regula change in increasing patterns can be identified.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Objects and shapes have attributes.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Concrete items can be represented pictorially in a graph.	
1	Number represents and describes quantity: Numbers to 20 can be decomposed into 10's and 1's.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Addition and subtraction can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and mentally, using strategies involving counting and making 10.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: Repeating elements can be identified.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Objects and shapes have attributes.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Concrete graphs show one-to-one correspondence.	
K	Number represents and describes quantity: Quantities can be decomposed into smaller parts.	Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for working with numbers.	We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: Repeating elements can be identified.	We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Objects have attributes.	Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Familiar events can be described as likely or unlikely.	